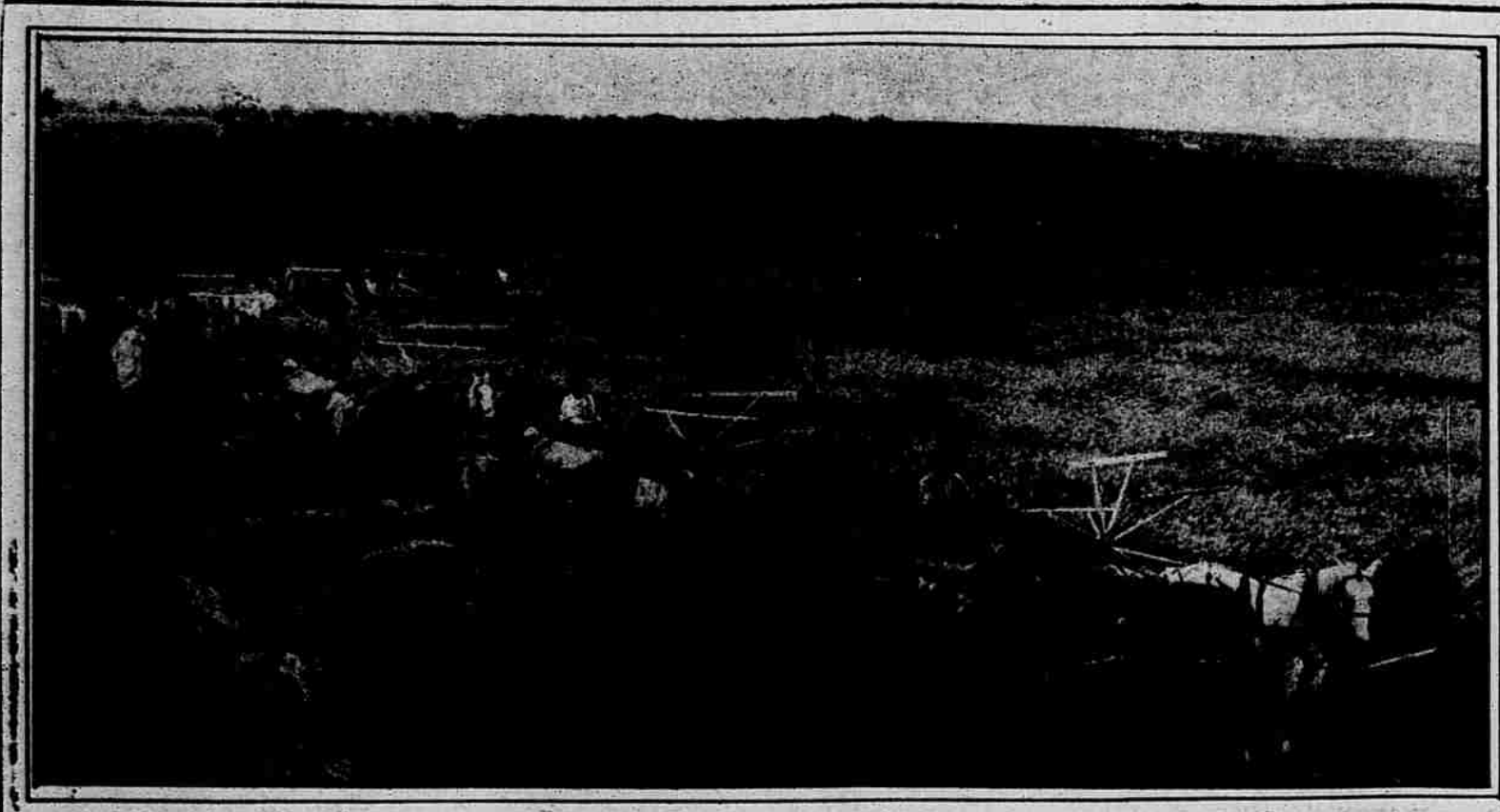


HOW KANSAS WILL GATHER A HUNDRED MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT.

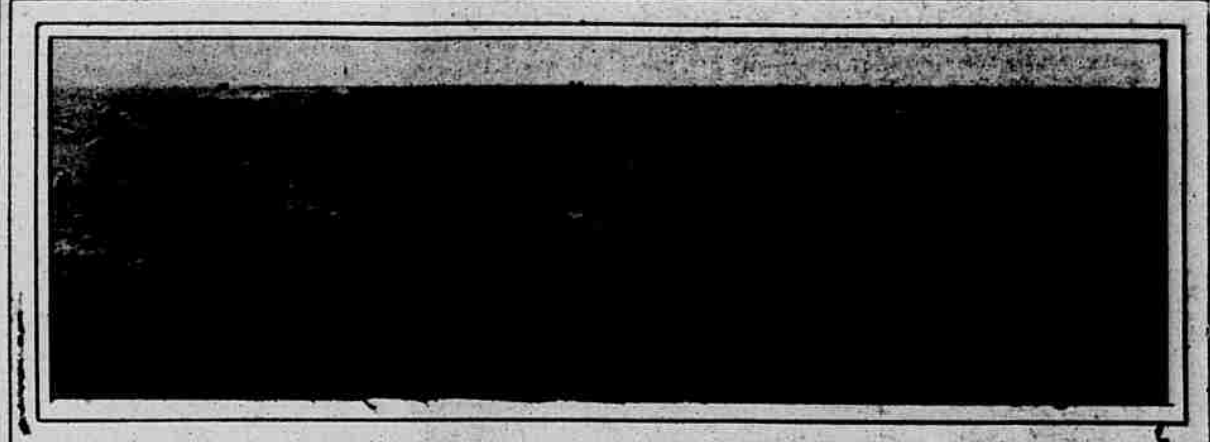
Fifteen Thousand Men From Outside States Are Hurrying Into the "Kingdom of Wheat" to Help Garner the Mighty Mass of Golden Grain, Which Is Almost Ready for the Reaper—What Such a Crop as That Which Is Expected Means as an Increase to the Per Capita Wealth of the Nation.



SIXTEEN REAPERS IN ONE KANSAS WHEAT FIELD.



SETTING UP WHEAT HARVESTERS.



A KANSAS OCEAN—WHEAT AS BEAR A.



BATTERY OF THRESHING MACHINES IN KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.
Wichita, Kas., May 14.—Kansas is the kingdom of wheat. No other State approaches it. This year it will lead out with 100,000,000 bushels of spring and winter wheat, the climax even in Kansas.
This crop, if sold at the average price of \$1 a bushel, would give to every man, woman and child in the United States no less than \$1 per capita. If placed in box cars on a single track it would fill enough cars to reach from Wichita to New York. If every farmer in Kansas raised the same amount and it was sold at the average price, the farmers' per capita wealth would

increase \$1,000 and enrich the State population about \$60 a head. The yield of wheat in Kansas for the last three years has brought enough money into the State to plaster the entire area of Kansas with two-dollar bills.
Commencing in the latter part of May and extending far into July the great wheat belt of Kansas is, perhaps, the liveliest place in the world. For the thirty days of harvest season, the golden grain is reaped at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. The farmers are growing rich at the rate of \$1,000 per minute. But they forget all this and are pessimistic until after the grain

has been placed behind granary doors and covered by fire insurance. Then they may go into town and spend a hundred dollars as easily as before they would spend 5 cents. Then the women folks may strike him for money, and get checks that would make a woman of fashion feel satisfied.
Just now every train coming into Kansas is filled with harvest hands—that is, they are called by such names, although a vast number of them have never seen a harvest field before. These men are from every part of the country and every walk in life. The professional tramp, on his summer outing, comes and spends a few

days and quits when he is most needed. The city man comes and does a turn for exercise. But a great many will stick it out and gather a hundred or so dollars for their trouble. Harvest hands get \$2 per day in Kansas. If they are required to work at night, and this often occurs, they are paid double time.
But when the men fail to handle the crops the smart Kansas girl comes to the rescue and she saves the crops. Her fame as a harvester has gone around the world. This year 15,000 men have been imported, so there is little chance of a shortage; but if such should happen the girls stand ready

to take up their old burden, which they have carried out for the last two seasons.
The Kansas wheat-belt centers around Wichita, and a grain man of this city said that within a hundred-mile radius of the town fully 90 per cent of the wheat of Kansas was raised, while in seventeen counties of Southern and Central Kansas 90 per cent of the yield was reaped. In Northern Kansas but little wheat is raised.
Chaffin, in Barton County, is the largest shipping town in the State, last year 2,000 cars being billed out of there. It is in the noted shortgrass country, which has produced more unique public characters and

queer notions than any community under the sun. From there came Carrie Nation and Jerry Simpson.
This spring the weather has been all that could be hoped for in bringing about a good crop, and the Government reports have placed Kansas at the top notch for good yields. Wet weather, accompanied by a light wind, causes the wheat grains to swell and grow plump, and with a few days of real hot weather just after harvest, makes the grain large and well developed. While wheat is ripening if the wind should settle for a few days rain is liable to form, and this is almost certain

ruin to the crop. Two years ago, a week before harvest, the usual summer wind failed to materialize, and the farmers went about their wheat fields fanning the wheat as it stood, three feet from the ground, upon heavy stalks. That was all that saved it. Wind is needed to keep the croutons and stalks cool and assist in the growth.
Out in Western Kansas the yield will average this year about sixteen bushels per acre. As there is no plowing no drilling, no binding or tilling to pay for, the expense of handling this wheat will hardly run over \$3 per acre, leaving about \$3 an acre clear profit.
In most parts of the State the cost of wheat-raising per acre is figured as follows:
Plowing and harrowing \$1.00
Seeding and drilling 1.00
Cutting 1.00
Threshing (25 bushels per acre) 1.00
Hauling 1.00
Total \$5.00
The profits from twenty-five bushels, an average acre, would be \$15, or a net profit of \$10.
Imported harvest hands cannot always do the work that is necessary. Green men always give out once or twice in the course of a three weeks' season. In the field, Green-stroke laid out fully one-third of the \$100 men imported last year. Consequently the demand this year for 15,000 is made so that the farmers may take their pick, and should some fail to do the work there will be others to complete the task. The stopping of a binder in the field of wheat, when it is dead ripe, may lose hundreds of dollars a day.
A farmer in Barton County last year carried into successful operation a plan by which outside help was done away with. He had two grown sons, and in September they commenced sowing wheat. This was kept up, planting a hundred acres every month until January. In May his first crop was ready to harvest, and in September he was just rounding out his harvest and started in to planting again. Thus he and his sons handled the entire crop of 800 acres and were employed the year around. He saved the expense of twenty hands, and his wheat crop netted him \$7,000 clear money.
The influx of settlers to the Kansas wheat belt in the last three years has caused land to raise 30 per cent in price, and land which in 1893 sold for \$10 a acre, now cannot now be had for less than \$15, and around Wichita, wheat belt farms sell for \$4,000 each, seven years ago they were sold for \$1,000 each. The farmers will save money this year on binder twine by patronizing the post-tertiary factory, which sells it for 10 cents a pound, while the trust asks it 12 cents.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN TAKES GREAT DELIGHT IN POSING BEFORE THE CAMERA.



Chief Pas Pa Ho of the Pah-Utes.

New Chief Sac and Fox.

Chief Priest of the Chippewas.

Chief Fire Lightning, Sioux.

Ex-Chief Wancoms, Sac and Fox.

Chief of the Poncas.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
As evidence of the extent to which the ornamental precedes the useful, Explorer Humboldt noted the fact that the Oronoco Indians in fair weather strutted about attired in all the finery they were

able to procure, their faces painted gaudily, their heads decked with feathers, their whole aim being to strike astonishment to the beholder, and no regard whatever had for comfort.
When the weather was bad, Humboldt found that the same men would

doff their clothing and carry it about to save it for display on future sunny days. The same traits are seen to-day in the North American Indians, little modified by many years of intermingling with civilization.
That part of Pennsylvania avenue,

Washington, running from Second to Sixth street, is the favorite promenade of visiting Indians. Portions of Second and Third streets, running off the avenue, are filled with boarding-houses especially patronized by the redskins, and especially avoided by the whites in

consequence.
A number of photographers in the vicinity are the chief attractions of this neighborhood for the aborigines. Nothing so delights them as to strut gravely from their boarding-houses to these art galleries, to sit for solemn pictures, at

Uncle Sam's expense, the bill being charged in with necessities incidental to a visit to the Great Father.
To deprive the visiting Indian of the privilege to sit for his photograph, in full paint and feathers, and a grotesque mixture of cheap ready-made garments

with blankets and bear claws, would be the greatest hardship possible to the chiefs.
Showing the same disposition Humboldt noted, the visitors get themselves up more barbarously the closer they get to civilization.

HOLLAND PROVIDES FOR INSURANCE OF LABORERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.
Holland has inaugurated a new state insurance system for the protection of all laborers liable to injury in the performance of their duties. A measure to this effect was passed by the States General at The Hague last week. The measure provides for the payment of compensation to laborers in case of injury or death.

state insurance bank to pay benefits and indemnity to the disabled is to be established in Amsterdam. Officers for the industry will be named by the supreme power of the country.
This institution provides pecuniary assistance for any worker who, in the course of his duties, shall be incapacitated or

injured in such a way that he is no longer capable of doing his ordinary work. In case of death, funeral expenses are to be paid; and these indemnities extend to all the relatives of the employee depending upon him for support. Penalties for infringement of the law render the employer liable to fines varying from \$50 to \$500.
Managers of factories and big business industries employing hundreds of workers are to be required to notify the state insurance bank of the trade they carry on by depositing of the amount paid for a week

in form. All trades are classified and the manager contributes to the working expenses of the bank in proportion to the wages of his employees. He is also made responsible for the notification to the insurance bank of accidents and for the immediate medical assistance of the injured.
An Executive Board of Supervisory Council will manage the whole system. This council, according to the new law, shall consist of nine members, of whom one-third are employers and one-third employees. All employees are to be insured by the system

power of the country. There is also a Council of Appeal, composed of employers and employees.
So Such-Tropen Performance.
"Say, Josiah," said Mrs. Rockingham, as she cast a troubled glance at her husband, "the paper says here in the account of the opera last night that Valentine seemed to reach the very height of artistic excellence when with a fine outburst of dramatic fire and pathos he launched upon the third bar of the wonderful aria in the second scene of 'Faust'." The old gentleman replied:

"That shows how blinded exaggeration these papers are. You don't believe anything they say any more. I was watching him close all through the performance, and he never done anything like that that I seen, and I guess I'd of saw him if he had."—Chicago Record-Herald.
The Scottish Witness.
A small Scotch boy was in give evidence against his father. The magistrate said to him: "Now, son, be sure you tell the truth."

and let us hear all you know of this old tale."
"Well, sir, doe you kin the old tale?"
"Yes."
"Well, when you turn the corner you gang up the High street."
"Yes, my heart you're very wise."
"Well, you gang on till you come to pump."
"Yes, yes, I know it well."
"Well, you can see my father's house at the end of the pump."
"Yes, yes, I know it well."